THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865 NO. 105.

BY J. W. [illegible] & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$1 50
"	3 months	20 00
"	6 months	40 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	10 00
"	6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OR EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$5 00
Two days	1 50	Two weeks	8 00
Three days	2 00	Three weeks	10 00
Four days	2 50	One month	12 00
Five days	3 00	Two months	20 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $1 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognized as our only barrier against the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried,	peeled, per bush 28 lbs	$10 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 38 lbs	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
do	without handles, each,	18 00
Beans,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	2 50
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	hales, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
Hides,	"	0 00
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	rope, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	16 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	40 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	8 00
Nails,	per keg,	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	9 75
do	shelled, per bushel	90
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	2 25
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	3 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 33 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 33 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
do	salted, per pound,	3 50
do	gross	2 50
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	6 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Roots,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4-4 yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3-4 yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown coddings, per lb,	2 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	6 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 32 lbs,	1 75
Ship staff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	2 50
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	12 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 00
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 00
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	12 00
do	bran, per bush of 11 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 hors, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

RATES OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND BOATS.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	16 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	24 00
Hire of labore., rations furnished by owner, per day	8 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	55 00
Hire of horse, per day	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their crops now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent a loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that this appraisement should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapproval on appeals, or the awards of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) E. E. BURGWYN,
Surgeon, C. S. A.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stockville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 15th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 3.

I. ENROLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 2d, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal, than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender them in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major R Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of
J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
J W HINSDALE, A A G.

*** State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d&w3t

SALE OF NEGROES.

ON MONDAY OF NEXT SUPERIOR COURT OF Wake County, I will sell the Negroes belonging to Miss Anna Maynard, in front of Creech & Litchford's Store,

JNO. T. LEACH, Ex'r.

March 14 wl3

ATTENTION.

I HAVE CLOSED BUSINESS FOR THE PRESENT, and I hereby notify all indebted to me that I will now receive Confederate money in payment of all dues. If said dues are not promptly paid, I shall probably demand other money.

J. J. OVERBY.

March 14-3t*

CITY TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 10, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON,
March 13 td Mayor.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 10, 1864.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 17TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted* by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may reorganize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, of not more than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are less than sixty three persons in any one county, that each number as may be shall be incorporated in to a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, and battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 5th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, each editor of a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars; the necessary skilled operatives in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmiths and wheel wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the journeymen then exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864; and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdqrs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can base but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

FOR RENT,

I HAVE TWO OR THREE GOOD COMFORTABLE ROOMS to rent, suitable for lodging rooms. Also a good STORE ROOM, with back room, containing a fireplace, attached. I can also furnish SNACKS of Ham and Eggs and such other things as the market will afford. A good BAR ROOM attached.

Appy at the old "Pepper Stand," corner of Wilmington and Harget Street. March 2-12t

Post Quartermaster Office C. S. A.,

RALEIGH March 6th 1865

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEpartment are requested to forward them without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.

W. E. PEIRCE.
March 6-d6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

40 and 50 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rulers.
7 Window frames—without rulers.
16 Batt Doors—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 16.
6 Frenchpieces for five places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and bathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call upon or addressing

Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscriber will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantage of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE present the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. E. HARRISON,
mar 8-d6t Depository.

Office Chief Q. M. Dist N. C.,

RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY NEGRO MEN for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER,
March 8-d1w Maj. and Chf. Q. M. Dist N. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

mar9-d1t wlt St. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Ferrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4-dcaw3w. Admr.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 9-tf P. L. WOODSON.

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.

Feb 23-tf Raleigh N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATEly proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME GUARD duty, to take the place of a gentleman who belongs to the First Class. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately, in person, or address "SUBSTITUTE," Progress Office. March 9 1w*

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH,

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 3-tf

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the express office.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending us (leaving them at the office for us) a

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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APRIL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

List T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Union Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Union Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Dr BD WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office CHIEF ENGINEER and SUPT.
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 1, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. D. FREEMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS

Oct 29- RALEIGH N C

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all conveniently arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FAUNTS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and call on agent to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the Paper by mail should give the nearest office, county and State, in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

The News.

"What is the news?" "Is there any news?" "Where is Sherman?" "Which way are the Yankees going?" "Will Sherman come to Raleigh?" "What route will the Yankees take?"

We presume that these and various other similar questions were asked us forty times or more on yesterday, and we were unable to answer. Late in the evening we heard rumors that the Federals were crossing on Monday at McNeill's Ferry, about five miles from Bardenysville, in Harnett county—about thirty miles from this place. A gentleman from Harnett reports that his houses were burned and his negroes carried off by a party of the enemy. It is said, also, that Yankee troops were in the South-east part of Wayne county on Monday, moving towards Goldsboro'.

We give the above for what it is worth. It is the best we can do. We may receive other intelligence before going to press.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

We copy the following from the Augusta *Constitutionalist*:

Mr. Stephens has been in the State for some ten days or more, and we have not yet heard from him. We trust this silence will not continue; but that his voice will be heard by the people of this State, ringing out clear and hopeful words—words of cheer and enthusiasm, causing the slumbering energies of the laggards, and those disconsolate ones amongst us.

The State of Georgia expects this of her son. And his character and reputation demand that now, in the hour when gloom is on the hearts of many, and the future is looked to with trembling and fear by the faint and weary, he, this man of influence, the long-time leader, the second officer in the young Government of the South, should go out among the people, at least of this State, if not of other States, and build up anew in their hearts the love of separate independence, and cheer them to other and greater sacrifices for liberty if they be needed.

The past, with what errors it has brought, the past should be the past—but the present, the future, is what Mr Stephens, with his great mind and eloquent voice should talk to the people. True statesmanship is what is needed.—Grasp the situation as you find it now, lead the people to believe and trust in their power when directed with enthusiastic energy to one grand point. Complaints, historians of every character, whether they come in the shape of violent denunciation or that mild and eloquent insinuation which "damns with faint praise," is beneath the character of true statesmanship, beneath the character of exalted patriotism. "What is Hecuba to him or he to Hecuba?" Let Mr. Stephens stand up before the people of Georgia and tell them in plain words, glowing words, earnest words, their duty *now*, their duty to their State, their duty to their country, their duty to themselves, and their duty to posterity.

O! for a statesman of the Burke school—a man who, yielding the passions of the hour looked ahead, who, with a sublime moral courage, discharged, regardless of consequences, "stern but needful duties in gloomy times,"—a man "to exhort to sacrifices, to shame despondency, to divert from untimely concessions."

Let Mr. Stephens, as he well and nobly can, become in history the Burke of the Confederacy; that, in after times, he can be pointed to as one great in influence and mind, sublime in courage and resources, whose voice rang out to the last and darkest hour, hope, confidence and success.

Poison.—Hall's Journal of Health says if a person swallows poison deliberately, or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, dispatch some one for the doctor; meanwhile, run to the kitchen, get a half a glass of water in anything that is handy, put into it a teaspoonful of salt, and as much mustard, stir it an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open—then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. Thus it will answer better in a large number of cases than anything else. If, by this time the doctor has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a cup of strong coffee, as antidotes for any poison that remains in the stomach, because these purify a larger number of poisons than any other accessible article.

"Naked Truth."—A late eminent and eccentric lawyer, in one of his addresses to the jury, explained the meaning of this phrase by relating the following fable, worthy of old Æsop himself: "Truth and Falsehood traveling one day, met at a river, and both went to bathe at the same place. Falsehood, coming first out of the water, took his companion's clothes, leaving his own vile raiment, and went on his way.—Truth, coming out of the water, sought in vain for his proper dress, disdaining to wear the garb of Falsehood. Truth started, all naked, but has never overtaken the fugitive and has ever since been known as "Naked Truth."

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

To the readers of mails and the "reliable gentleman" [illegible] or horticultural [illegible] our readers [illegible] gal by disposed just at present.

To Raise Fine Melons.—Holes two feet broad, twenty feet deep, filled one foot with garden rubbish and unrotted manures, beat down hard, and covered two or three baskets full, then filled to the top with rich soil; on this spread one inch of fine compost or well rotted manures, compact, but not hard; stick the seeds (by twenty or thirty to a hill, the upper end of the seed to be a little below the surface of the compost), brush over the hills with an inch of clear sand, and after watering, hills ten feet apart, three plants to the hill left, thinned when the plants have six leaves, then take off the centre shoot with a sharp penknife, and when the side shoots are six inches long, take off all but three; secure them to the ground with cross sticks.—*Western Gardener.*

Giant Asparagus.—A correspondent of Downing's Horticulturist raises shoots of asparagus, which he says are, without exaggeration, as large as his hoe handle, and perfectly tender and excellent, by this method: One part of hen dung to forty parts of stable manure, are spread two inches thick on the bed in autumn, and forked in. The next spring this is turned over slightly, and a coating of a quarter of an inch of salt added. This dissolves by rains, and kills every weed, while it promotes a vigorous growth of asparagus when about six inches high, *wholly and above ground*, and then all is perfectly tender.

Early Potatoes.—It is well known that in removing plants of the potato from the hot bed to open ground, they usually remain stationary for a considerable length of time before commencing growing. They may be accelerated if taken quite early from an early hot-bed, and each plant placed in a small pot, and kept in a warm room or other warm place until the arrival of settled warm weather, when they are to be turned out and disposed in the ground with the ball of earth entire, which scarcely checks their growth. The small number of plants required for the supply of a family renders this process comparatively easy.

Mode of increasing the Growth of Potatoes.—The flowers being cut off as they appeared on the plants, the number produced was much greater than where the blossoms had remained untouched. Early in October, the stems of the plant which had not borne flowers were strong and green; the other yellow, and in a state of decay. The plants which had been stripped of flowers produced (on the same spot of ground) about four times the weight of large potatoes, very few small ones being found.—Those on which flowers were left, produced but a small number of middle sized potatoes, with a great number of little ones, from the size of a common filbert to that of a walnut.—[*New Genesee Farmer.*

Root Crops.—In raising roots, it is best to apply the manure and plough it in as early as possible, and when the weeds start, harrow, plough, or cultivate again, to destroy them, and pursue this course till time to sow, and the seeds will in a measure be destroyed, and the land finely pulverized. This saves much labor in weeding, and generally improves the crop. By soaking the seed till about prepared to sprout, sowing may be delayed the longer, and then the plants will get up before the weeds.—[*Boston Cult.*

Early Peas.—If you desire to obtain a supply of this delicious vegetable for your family, select a dry, loamy bed, with a good exposure, manure it moderately, dig and rake it until it is in fine tilth—then lay off drills four inches apart, North and South, four inches deep, drill in your peas and cover them, taking care to spread over the drills, after the peas are covered, half an inch in depth of rich mould, or the same quantity of well rotted manure. To secure a continuous supply, it is well to sow at intervals of two weeks during this month; or you may sow early and late varieties at the same time.

Raising Irish Potatoes.—Perhaps it is not generally known that the Irish Potato has within itself two distinct qualities of vegetation. Yet such, we are informed by an experienced grower of them on the banks of the Ohio river, is the fact.

It will be remembered by every individual in the habit of raising the Irish potato, that there is great inequality in the time of their coming up. Such as come up first, will have attained the height of several inches, when others are just peeping out of the ground. That is digging early potatoes, some vines will have large potatoes, and others small, yet all were planted on the same day. This difference, in the coming up and growth of the potato is produced by the instinct germinating quality to be found in each.

To ascertain the truth of our theory, we will direct how the proof can be made. On looking at a potatoe, it will be found that at one end is a stem like that of apple, which is where it was attached to the throat vent of the vine. The opposite side will be found to be studded with eyes. Cut your potatoe in the middle between these ends, and then cut each into as many pieces as you have eyes, or to the usual size you are in the habit of cutting potatoes for planting; leaving at least one eye to each piece. Be careful that you keep the cuttings of each separate. Plant them in separate rows or drills. It will be found that the planting from the end where the eyes are, will come up and be fit for use at least ten days before planting from the stem, although all are put in the ground on the same day.

This is an experiment easily tried. We have not tested its truth ourself, but intend doing so the present season. We hope it will be tried by others and the result communicated for general information.

Bugs on Squashes, are repelled by sprinkling a mixture of soot and sulphur on the young plants while wet with dew in the morning.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish, two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two sets Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Saposa, Pig, Scraps and Wrought Iron, a lot Plough Stuff, Plow Casting and Pieces, Mellow Moss, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N. C.

March 15 4t* TAYLOR & VANDEVER.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

Maj. Manly.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting this gallant officer, [illegible] as Maj. Manly, of Manly's Battery. He has [illegible] promoted to the place of [illegible] sent to ——— no matter where, but he says he received the assurance that in a short time his old Battery should be put in his Battalion. He accepted the office of Major with this condition, chattering his determination to remain with his old company as Captain rather than be separated from it for some higher office. We presume there is no officer in the service more popular with his command than Major Manly.—He reports all quiet about Petersburg when he left, which was several days ago. Of course he ran the gauntlet of the Piedmont road.

Maj. Manly will acquit himself well wherever placed. Properly an artillery officer, he has obtained a more deserved or higher reputation than he during this war. We know his old company parts with him with regret, and looks forward with pleasure to the time when he is to rejoin it. May his future usefulness be as great as it has been in the past. No more could be required.

Yesterday was a mild, soft, dreamy, spring-like day—one that the muse love—one well calculated to arouse the genius of poesy—and our own special poet got off the following:

SPRING MUSINGS.

There is a magic in the name of Spring
That stirs the purest fountains of the heart;
That spreads in sunshine calm, Fancy's wing,
And draws the soul from all of gloom apart.
It is the resurrection morn,—the birth
Of all that's fair and beautiful of earth;
The tears past on their calms of fresh young green,
That gently tremble in the morning air;
And wide diffused, above, below, is seen
A rich magnificence of all that's fair.
The little rills, released from winter's chains,
Along their pebbly channels softly glide;
The wood its verdant carpeting regains,
And o'er the fresh'ning meadows wanders wide;
And everywhere forth from all her grassy pride
The balmy breeze wings murmuring down the dale;
And flowers of every hue bedeck the vale;
A thousand insects sport on viewless wing,
Their minstrel notes seem a thousand warblers sing,
And humming here and there, with shining light,
The bee the sweets of every blossom sips;
The young plant upward climbs its tender head,
Just peeping o'er the wall turned, fertile soil;
The husbandman goes forth with sturdy tread,
Rejoicing in the well requited toil.

See where yon mountains rise!—instead of snows
A halo circles round their lofty brows,
Its deep blue hue, as unveiling with the sky.
There seem discovering, in a flood of light,
While all their glens the flowers of every dye,
Unfold their charms to the admiring sight.

The maiden culls the vines around for bower,
And thinks upon the hour of some fond hour
When he who in her heart is now enshrined
Shall sit with arms in love's embraces twined
About her waist, while from the flowery wreathes
Ascending clime from wine, a perfume breathes.
O lovely Spring!—thou art a welcome guest—
Who does not hail thee with enraptured breast!

We are inclined to the opinion that our "special" has more fancy than fact in the above, but the plea of "poetic license" cannot be resisted. Nevertheless, we must say that the concluding lines are intolerable. And what mountains can we view here? Who knows whether the husbandman's toil will be well requited or not? But there is no use of arguing against poetic license. Fancy and foolery have ever governed the world, and probably ever will.

Important Arrest.—We learn that Hon. S. H. Rogers, Attorney General, was arrested on Fayetteville street on Monday night, about 9 o'clock, by a military gentleman who represented that he was a Lieutenant in Hampton's Cavalry, and that he had a squad of thirty-six men, with orders to arrest every one he found upon the streets. Mr. Rogers very *prudently* complied with the demand made upon him, and politely invited his captor into the next door with him. That door happened, *accidentally*, to lead into the office of the Provost Marshal, where the Lieutenant quickly found himself under guard. He said that he *did* have thirty-six men when he started, but they had all left him. We have not learned what disposition was made of him, but he will probably have a check put upon his arresting propensities.

Impressment, though it may be necessary, is, at best, bad enough; but if impressing agents take produce to speculate upon, it is still worse. We have heard rumors that this practice has prevailed to some extent. This may or may not be so. We bring no charges against any one; but if such rascality has been practiced, those having the proofs of it ought to expose it and the authors of it. We have no doubt the government would severely punish any such conduct on the part of its agents. The food question is now too serious a one to be trifled with.

Mean Paroling.—About 400 Yankee prisoners, recently captured between Cheraw and Fayetteville, arrived near this place yesterday. We learn they are to be sent on for exchange. They were captured at the same time many of our prisoners were re-captured by Hampton's and Wheeler's cavalry.

DISCOVERING A THIEF.

After Lorenzo Dow had retired to his room, after a hard day's travel in the western part of Virginia, a number of persons collected in the bar-room to enjoy their usual reveries, as was the custom in that part of the country. At a late hour in the night, the alarm was given that one of the company had lost his pocket book, and a search ensued. Whereupon the landlord remarked that Lorenzo Dow was in the house, and that if the money was there he knew that Lorenzo could find it. The suggestion was instantly received with approbation, and accordingly Mr. Dow was aroused from his slumbers, and brought forth to find the money. As he entered the room, his eyes ran through the company with searching inquiry, but nothing appeared that could fix guilt upon any one. The loser appeared with a countenance expressive of great concern, and besought Dow, for heaven's sake, to find his money.

'Have any left the company since you lost your money?' said Mr. Dow.

'None,' said the loser, 'none.'

'Then,' said Lorenzo, turning to the landlord, 'go and bring me a large empty pot.'

This request no [illegible]. But, accordingly, the pot was brought forward, and set in the middle of the room.

'Now,' said Lorenzo, 'go and bring the old chicken cock from the roost.'

This was also done; and at Lorenzo's direction, the cock was placed in the pot and covered over with a board or lid.

'Let the door now be fastened, and the lights extinguished,' said Mr. Dow; which was also done. 'Now,' said he, 'every person in the room must rub his hand hard against the pot, when the guilty hand touches the cock will crow.

Accordingly, all came forward and rubbed, or pretended to rub against the pot. But no cock crowed.

'Let the candles now be lighted,' said Lorenzo; 'there is no guilty person here; if the man had any money, he must have lost it some place else. But stop,' said Lorenzo, when all things were prepared, 'let us now examine the hands.

This was the important part of his arrangement, for on examination, it was found that one man had not rubbed the pot. The others' hands being black with the soot from the pot, was a proof of their innocence.

'There,' said Lorenzo, pointing to the man with clean hands, 'there is the man who picked your pocket.'

The culprit, seeing his detection, at once acknowledged his guilt, and gave up the money.

We take the following two articles from the *Confederate* of yesterday:

Impressment.—It may be that the Government will be obliged to remove the supplies from the hands of the people, generally, in the country threatened by an advance of the enemy. If this be done, the people will regard it as an act of necessity, for their own good—for if our authorities do not remove it the enemy will feed upon and consume it. If our authorities do take it, we have no doubt it will be with the understanding, and under the obligation, to return the like in kind, and to the amount taken, as soon as the present exergency passes by. When the people understand this, it is expected that they will see, at once, the good policy and advantage of the movement, and they will yield a cheerful concurrence.

A Visit to Warrenton.—The Editor of this paper paid a visit to Warrenton on Friday last, and on Saturday addressed a large assembly of the citizens of the county of Warren, met together for the purpose of responding to the Governor's appeal for supplies for the army.

After the Editor, the meeting was addressed in an off-hand, and extempore manner by His Honor Judge Biggs, of the Confederate States District Court.

The Judge's remarks were pertinent and patriotic, and the confidence, which he expressed in the success of the cause, was the result of mature deliberation.

Judge Biggs has placed two sons in the army, and he, himself, has been more than once obliged to fly from the approach of the enemy. Yet his spirit is wholly unbroken, his hopes buoyant and animated. He declared his readiness to live or die for the cause and expressed his regret that he was not fifty years younger, in order that he might buckle on his armor and take the field.

Judge Biggs concluded by announcing his readiness to support one soldier, in accordance with the proposition of Gov. Vance. The meeting was subsequently entertained by the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, that veteran and tried patriot; and in a few remarks by Mr. Batchelor. After this, a handsome subscription was begun, and committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions in the various districts of the county. There is no doubt of the readiness of the people generally to support the army, and that they will freely contribute the needful supplies.

In Warren, there were only three persons suspected of toryism, in the old revolution, and there are no descendants of this stock. The county is a unit for independence.

Is it true the appeal, for volunteers to swell the ranks of Gen. Johnston, was not responded to as immediately as could be desired; *but the promise is a fair one, and when the time arrives, the young men of Warren will not be behind their fellows, from other counties, in going to the front.*

Employment of Women in France.—I am induced to say a word upon the very numerous employments of females in France, which are not open to them at home. The books of nine-tenths of the retail stores in Paris are kept by women. I do not remember a coffee-house in the city, the counter of which is not presided over by a woman. The box offices of the theatres are tended by women—not only those of the evening, but those open during the day for the sale of reserved places. The box-openers and audience-seekers are women. And not only do women act as sellers in such establishments as are naturally fitted for them, but even in groceries, hardware shops, wood yards, fruit shops, butcheries, etc. In these places the book-keeper is a woman, fenced in and separated from the rest by a framework of glass. The ticket sellers at the railway stations are principally women.

Women even guard the stations and some of the less frequented crossings. Women cry the rate of exchange every afternoon after the Bourse hours; and more numbers of the news papers are disposed of by women than by men. I never saw yet a newsboy in France. In the porters' lodges in the city there are as many portresses as porters, and a landlord would prefer to take for this service a woman without a husband than a man without a wife. In small houses, where only one person is required, that person is a woman. Omnibus conductors submit their waybills at the transfer offices to women for inspection and ratification. Women let donkeys for rides at Montmorency and saddle them too. Women understand the moving of furniture, agree with you as to the price, and you find them quite as responsible as men. There are other occupations in which women are employed in France, which I trust and believe would never be accepted by women at home; a brigade of street sweepers contains an equal number of males and females.—*Sketches of France.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the North.

Richmond, March 13.—Northern papers of the 13th contain the Yankee version of the raid on Fredericksburg. They claim to have carried off six hundred boxes of manufactured tobacco.

Gen. Whiting died on Governor's Island Friday from wounds received at Fort Fisher.

It is Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, and not Smith, of Kentucky, who has been appointed Minister to Spain.

The *Orlinda* was still at Ferrol, Spain, on the 18th. The Spanish authorities had permitted limited repairs to be made. It is reported her commander had gone to Paris to annul the contract of her sale.

Advices from New Orleans to the 6th contain no military news of importance.

Gold 701.

Congressional.

Richmond, March 13.—The Senate passed the appropriation bill for the last six months of the present year.

A message from the President of some length was received, stating his objections to the exemption bill recently passed. The message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wigfall made a personal explanation relative to a recent editorial in the "Enquirer," in which he admitted that he was the Senator referred to in favor of inducing the President to resign.

In the House the President's message relative to the exemption act was read.

Mr. Miles introduced a bill to amend said act in accordance with the President's recommendations.—The bill was considered and passed. It authorizes the President to detail such persons for employment as the Heads of Departments shall certify to be indispensably necessary, not to exceed one hundred in all. It limits the exemption of skilled artizans and mechanics to service in the field, but not from service in local defence.

A Shocking Outrage.—The Columbus papers of Feb. 20th, come to us with full accounts of a shocking outrage committed in that place the previous day.

The following account we clip from the columns of the *Times*:

On Monday afternoon our community was thrown into the highest pitch of excitement by the killing of Mr. John Lindsay by one of the provost guard of this city. From the best information we can gather, Mr. Lindsay was partially intoxicated, had been engaged in fighting, and had started home to prevent being arrested, when Col. Von Zinken ordered his guard to arrest him and bring him in. The guard thereupon hailed Lindsay, and the latter not heeding, from inattention or some other cause, the guard fired upon him, and killed him on the spot. We look upon the whole affair as a very unfortunate one.—Mr. Lindsay was a member of the Columbus Guards, originally, was afterwards transferred to the Nelson Rangers, and altogether has been in the service for nearly four years; during which time we learn he proved to be a faithful soldier. At the time of his decease he was at home on furlough.

We do not know whether or not Von Zinken ordered the shooting, but if he did, it was usurpation of authority not justified by the circumstances of the case. If Mr. Lindsay had committed an offence it was one for the cognizance of civil authorities. We can conceive of no case that would justify the Post Commandant in having a man shot, except in the case of a man who refused to be arrested.

The man who shot Lindsay was demanded by our citizens, and to quell the excitement, we understand Colonel Von Zinken promised to commit him to jail. He accordingly sent him off under a corporal's guard, and the report was late yesterday afternoon that he had made his escape.

If such cases as this are permitted to occur we may as well be making up our minds to bow the neck to a military despotism as despicable as the government of Lincoln. We trust the government will proceed at once to investigate the cause, and define the powers of provost officers. If they are at liberty to shoot down a man for a mere civil offense, we are now entering upon an era of horrors compared to which the French Revolution in Paris in 1793 was not a circumstance.

Since the foregoing was written, we learn that a committee of citizens, consisting of Sheriff Ligon, J. L. Morton and B. L. Coleman, called on Col. Von Kinken and demanded the surrender of the offender to the civil authorities, and that he gave his pledge that he should be forthcoming and issued orders to have him arrested. This is said to have appeased the friends of the deceased. Nothing short of his surrender and punishment will satisfy the people of this vicinity.

The Enquirer comments thus on the affair:

We have been crying out against the miserable management inaugurated in our city by Col. Von Zinken from the first and now we hope our people have seen that we are right. Let him be put out of power and one placed in his stead who has some respect for the life and liberty of our people. Directly he may not be to blame for this affair, but indirectly he is, and should not be allowed to hold the place another day.

It is but a short time since we came near being shot by one of his guard. We are therefore tired of seeing the lives and liberties of our people placed in keeping of such a man. A good soldier he may be, and doubtless is, but being born under a despotism does not, nor cannot appreciate the liberties, rights and privileges of a people in a free country. We for the present desist from farther betraying our feelings upon this subject, but should occasion demand will stand to all here said.

A little boy being sent to a neighbor's to borrow some tea, delivered the following message. Mother wants to borrow a little of your tea and when she gets some she'll pay you; if she had it now she'd pay you now.

How to Send us Money.—Never send bank bills when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money will [illegible] to us their own risk.